METHOD FOR INHIBITING THROMBOSIS IN A PATIENT WHOSE BLOOD IS SUBJECTED TO EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCULATION

Abstract of the Disclosure

This invention provides a method for inhibiting thrombosis in a patient whose blood is subjected to extracorporeal blood circulation which comprises contacting the extracorporeal circulating blood with a Factor IXa compound in an amount effective to inhibit thrombosis in the patient. The Factor IXa compound may include an active site-blocked Factor IXa compound or Glu-Gly-Arg chloromethyl ketone-inactivated human factor IXa compound. This invention also provides that the effective amount may be from about 0.1 μg/ml plasma to about 250 μg/ml plasma or from about 0.5 μg/ml plasma to about 25 μg/ml plasma. The patient may be subjected to extracorporeal blood circulation during transplant surgery or cardiopulmonary bypass surgery or any surgery in which obligate clamping of a blood vessel is required. This invention further provides for a pharmaceutical composition which includes an effective amount of a Factor IXa compound and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.